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Ships Collide: Four Killed

New York, Sept. 24.—The Colonial Steamship Lines coal freighter Milverton today collided with a fully loaded oil tanker on the St Lawrence River, resulting in an explosion and fire killing at least four crew members and injuring over a dozen others.

There were conflicting reports on whether the explosion had occurred aboard the Milverton or in the tanker, which was almost severed amidships.

Early reports said about 15 were missing and feared dead. Both vessels were beached burning.—United Press.

Yugoslav Ultimatums Resented

STRONG U.S. NOTE

Washington, Sept. 24.—The United States has protested to the Yugoslav Government against the Yugoslav action in presenting ultimatums to Allied military representatives demanding alterations in the provincial boundary between the Anglo-American Zone of Trieste and Yugoslavia, Mr. Robert Lovett, Acting Secretary of State, disclosed in Washington today.

At the same time, the United States rejected as "wholly without foundation and unworthy of comment" Yugoslav protests alleging mistreatment by American troops during their withdrawal from territory ceded to Yugoslavia under the Italian peace treaty.

In a protest delivered by the Ambassador to Yugoslavia on Monday, the United States asked the Yugoslav Government to issue immediate instructions to stop the issuing of ultimatums, "which the United States Government considers exceedingly dangerous and likely to precipitate incidents leading to the most serious consequences."

MISCONDUCT CHARGE
The note said that disputes between local military posts must be resolved through "civilized procedures" and insisted on Yugoslav recognition of an established boundary line until definite delineation had been undertaken in accordance with the terms of the Italian treaty.

(Continued on Page 4)

EDITORIAL

The Return Of Fascism

THAT warped and obnoxious ideology, Fascism, is, according to London reports, once again attempting to find expression in England; and its adherents, running true to form, are appealing for sympathizers by adopting a type of "blood and iron" technique under which any who dares to disagree, with Mosley and his disciples, is bashed over the head. Sir Oswald Mosley, founder and leader of the British Fascist organization, is also one of the biggest turncoats in England's political history. In 1918 he won the Harrow Division of Middlesex as a Conservative Unionist; in 1922 he was returned by the same electorate as an Independent; in 1924 he became a Labour MP and remained so until 1931 when he rejected constitutional government and started his own little Fascist which aimed to establish a dictatorship in England. With him in this venture went the so-called Cliveden Set, Admiral Sir Barry Dore, Lord Milford, and, of course, Lady Cynthia Mosley. Their heroes whom they sought to ape were Hitler and Mussolini; their programme, extermination of Jews and Communists, the overthrow of constitutional government, and the creation of totalitarianism within Great Britain. While the British League of Fascists made little obvious impression on the public, their tactics of boring from within met with a measure of success and

Bevin Going All Out To Prevent Split In Europe

VITAL BIG FOUR MEETING

London, Sept. 24.—Lord Pakenham, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, today told foreign correspondents that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, was mobilising the greatest efforts in his entire career for the November meeting of the Big Four to prevent an East-West split in the world.

Lord Pakenham, who is administrator for the British Zone of Germany, said, "Whatever may happen at the November meeting, we shall never accept as final any breach between the East and West."

Whatever may happen, Lord Pakenham added, Britain has no intention of quitting Germany as she had a special duty to perform there. He charged Russia with not honouring the Potsdam pledges to operate Germany as an economic unit.

"The whole world paid a terrific price for the way in which the Potsdam plan was scuttled."

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE

He said Britain meant every word she said when offering the German people hopes for the future. "Britain's task in Germany is to perform a Christian crusade or nothing at all," he declared.

Lord Pakenham said Britain played the part of a trustee in Germany, with a triple task to fulfil. The first task—making sure Germany did not wage another war—was successfully carried out, he said, but only partial success was scored in the other two tasks, which included developing "democratic, peaceful and Christian mind" in Germany and ensuring stable conditions.

Dealing with Germany's re-education, Lord Pakenham declared that he had a high opinion of the work they would perform when given the chance. He said the masses of the German people had repudiated Hitler, but did not yet possess deep democratic convictions.

"Democracy will not get a real chance—while the German people are fed at a minimum standard, and nothing can be done in the field of education until the Germans eat more food," he said.

He said Britain was not ashamed of the economic aspects of her occupation and "our American friends admit now that Britain made a first class job in the Ruhr," with a rise in production from 30,000 tons daily to 240,000. He said the Germans would have to work harder to improve the standard of living.—United Press.

Canberra, Sept. 24.—Ninety per cent of the people in Germany are praying for the return of Hitler, Mr. John Dedman, the Australian Minister of Defence and Reconstruction, who recently returned from the International Trade talks in Geneva, told the House of Representatives today.

Speaking in a foreign affairs debate, he declared: "That is because they are in utter despair and misery."

"It is deplorable that so long after the end of the war in Europe no decision has yet been made as to the level of industry to be permitted in Germany to build up her economy."

"I believe that, to a very considerable extent, the fault lies with Russia."

"But steps could have been taken to rehabilitate the portions of Germany not under Soviet control. Until Germany is reconstructed, you cannot get ahead with the rehabilitation of Europe, and the United Kingdom will suffer because of the scarcity of dollars, and this and other countries will be affected."—Reuter.

RUSSIA IS PERIL

Paris, Sept. 24.—M. Paul Anjou, Secretary General of the French Radical Party, told the Anglo-American Press Association luncheon today: "The immediate danger is not Germany. The present peril is Russia."

In a stinging condemnation of French foreign policy and military strategy, M. Anjou, who is President of the French National Assembly's Army Commission, said that France had no national defence because her Government had not made up her mind where the present peril lay.

"An effective national defence is based on a clear conception of where the potential aggressor is. At present, the French people are not agreed upon this."

"For many Frenchmen, the peril is Germany. I say this is wrong at the present time. It may be true in 10 or 15 years' time, but at the moment the peril is Russia."

"Even more than the Russian occupation of France, I fear the selling of power by the French Communist Party."

"This would mean the liquidation of French intellectual, administrative and executive force" and would reduce France from influence for centuries, he said.

"There is no Government doctrine on national defence," he continued.

"If the Government does not decide and announce that we shall flint the Russians if they try to invade us and make preparations accordingly, we shall be helpless."—Reuter.

Making Good The Damage

London, Sept. 24.—Reports that the Egyptian Government has agreed to make good the recent damage caused to the British Consulate-General in Alexandria, whose windows were smashed by rioters, were welcomed by the Foreign Office spokesman today.

He added, however, that the present offer did not appear to include substantial sums claimed by British firms for damage to British property inflicted by rioters in 1945 and 1946.

The British Government, the Foreign Office spokesman said, remained most anxious for a settlement of these claims, which were presented to Lord Illkley Pasha, then Prime Minister, as long ago as July 1946.

At the beginning of last month, Mr. Christopher Mayhew, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated in answer to a Parliamentary question that the sums claimed by British firms from Egypt as compensation amounted to almost £70,000.—Reuter.

Locked Jaw Victim Learning To Eat All Over Again

Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Sept. 24.—The 28-year-old victim of a strange ailment which partially locked her jaws, is learning to eat all over again.

Unable to open her jaws for more than a quarter-inch for several weeks after she yawned last June 23, Miss Wayne Ferguson reports definite improvement in her conditions. She says she is responding to heat treatments and is now able to open her mouth about a half-inch.

She is ready to turn back on a liquid diet under which her weight dropped from 135 to 100 pounds.

Now she grins and points to her "yawn scrapbook" which she started when letters and telegrams first began pouring in to her from well-meaning advisers throughout the United States and Canada. She counted 721 letters, 20 telegrams and several long distance calls.

Miss Ferguson said she still has not dared to yawn again. She has learned a way to cut off a yawn in its infancy.

"Just press your thumb under your chin," she said, "it works every time."—Associated Press.

COTTON DEFEATS VON NIDA 4 & 2

St. Anne-on-Sea, Lancashire, Sept. 24.—Henry Cotton, Britain's Ryder Cup captain, struck a shrewd blow for British golfing prestige, when in the opening round of the "News of the World" professional match play championship here he defeated the Australian, Norman Von Nida by four and two.

Truman Calls Cabinet Together

Washington, September 24.—President Truman called the United States Cabinet into full session today to discuss the general food situation at home and abroad, including the question of prices.

The meeting was the first gathering of the Cabinet since President Truman's return from Brazil, where he attended the inter-American defence conference.

News of the subject to be discussed at the Cabinet meeting was given by a White House spokesman. Final touches were being put to the President's report after an extensive series of interviews today. The report may be issued at a press conference which the President is holding tomorrow.

Before the Cabinet meeting, President Truman called into conference Mr. Clinton Anderson, Secretary for Agriculture, for the third successive day. Together they were expected to put the finishing touches to the programme for United States contribution to overcome the world food crisis, which the President is expected to announce tomorrow.

It was not immediately known what would be discussed at the Cabinet meeting but it was thought that the decision calling for a special session of Congress to discuss economic aid to Europe and the Marshall plan would be at the head of the agenda.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

THE TYPHOON LATEST

Latest information from the Royal Observatory indicates that the typhoon "Mildred" continues on its present course it will pass south of Hongkong and enter the coast near Kwangchowwan.

After tracing the course of the typhoon since first developing east of Luzon on September 22, an Observatory statement this morning said that the cyclone entered the China Sea near Lingayen Gulf and was moving WNW at about 15 knots. It reached a point about 250 miles south of Hongkong late last night, and this morning its speed decreased to between five and 10 knots. The typhoon was then SSW of Hongkong moving WNW at 25 knots.

Since entering the China Sea the cyclone has never been very intense. Several gusts of 40 mph during last night but the mean wind never reached gale force.

The No. 1 signal was hoisted at 4 a.m. as a precautionary measure.

Quake Recorded

Florence, Sept. 24.—The Florence Observatory reported today that an earthquake of "a one-sided hego" recorded yesterday. The observatory said the epicentre of the quake was about 1,400 kilometres away in the direction of Turkey.—United Press.

SUGAR NOW IN ABUNDANCE

Washington, Sept. 24.—Owing to good crop prospects, the practice of allocating the world's sugar supplies will be suspended for at least the remainder of this year, the International Economic Food Council announced here today.

The Council's action was taken because of unexpectedly large supplies and prospects of good crops in 1948.

Council officials said that the controls would be reimposed if the rush to buy sugar threatened to get out of hand. The Council will decide whether the sugar allocations are to be permanently scrapped when more details are available regarding next year's supplies.—Reuter.

Amery Criticises U.S. Businessmen

London, Sept. 24.—Exporting and financial interests in the United States were attacked today by Mr. L. S. Amery, former Dominions Secretary and Secretary for India, when he warned of the danger of near starvation and mass unemployment in Britain.

Mr. Amery declared that the United States interests were trying to secure an outlet for their own surplus production through the money by keeping the world broken up into small economic units, incapable of ever competing on equal terms with American produc-

Scientist Seeks To Travel 12,000 ft. Below Sea Level

DARING EXPERIMENT WITH SUPER SUBMARINE

Brussels, Sept. 24.—Fifty three thousand feet up in the sky, in 1932, and 12,000 feet below the sea in 1947, or a total perpendicular distance of 65,000 feet—such will be 63-year old Swiss scientist Auguste Piccard's record if he succeeds in his deep sea expedition in the Gulf of Guinea.

Piccard and Max Cosyns, his assistant, are now busy getting their "bathyscaphe" (from the Greek meaning undersea vessel) ready and hope to leave Antwerp for the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa, at the end of September on their transporter ship, the Belgian cargo vessel "Scaldia".

Piccard's submarine, or "undersea balloon" as he likes to call it, is indeed very similar to the Professor's stratospheric balloon, the prewar F.B.R.S.I.

The bathyscaphe's main part is like the stratospheric balloon's spheric cabin suspended from a flat metal ship-shaped container holding gas oil as a balloon holds helium or any other light gas.

But Piccard's undersea balloon will have to bear a pressure of 6,000 pounds per square inch. Its steel cabin walls therefore are about 3½ inches thick at their thinnest part.

PLEXIGLAS WINDOWS

Through thick cone shaped plexiglas windows, one looking downwards and the other upwards, the pilot and his companion will be able to observe deep sea life lighted up by outside powerful searchlights.

The spheric cabin, cubing 141 square feet, will contain several gadgets including a "dictaphone" to avoid losing time in making notes.

Chemicals will keep the atmosphere breathable while batteries will command the instruments.

One window frame will be removable and used as an exit but it will open only when the submarine vessel is back on board the mother ship.

The spheric cabin will be topped by two motors to propel it over the ocean floor. The ship-shaped container to which the cabin will be attached will be filled with light-weight gas oil, easiest and cheapest means to replace the too easily compressed helium.

Weighing 60 tons when fully loaded it will not be difficult for Piccard's submarine to be brought down to the bottom of the sea. One of the great problems of the tall, white-haired Professor had to face was, as in a balloon, how to carry releasable ballast and how to drop it.

PROBLEM SOLVED

This is how Piccard had solved that problem:

Under the gas oil container powerful electric magnets will attract pieces of ferro-concrete and iron filings as well as the heavy batteries commanding the machine. Release of the ballast will be electrically controlled from the cabin.

If by accident the electric power should be cut off, the ballast would be dropped and, because of the lighter than water gas oil, the submersible would be quickly brought to the sea's surface. The pilot will be able to control release of gas oil to slow down a too speedy ascension. Another of Piccard's problems was how to know whether the submersible is going up or down. This was solved by a small electric device composed of a propeller moved by the water flow. It will send radio signals to the cabin on up or down movements.

By special favour of the British Admiralty, the Scaldia has been

fitted with a short wave device by means of which the submersible will be in contact with the mother ship.

40-YEAR DREAM

When the Scaldia, carrying Piccard and a few scientists, geologists, and naturalists and biologists, nears the zero point in the Gulf, the bathyscaphe will be put on the sea by the mother ship's winches and its containers filled with gas oil. The sub will then be dropped unmanned, "under control of a pressure device intended to bring it up again. If all goes well then Piccard and Cosyns will go on board to be carried deep into the sea, to one place on earth where no human being has ever been.

Piccard and Cosyns are now busy in Antwerp getting ready scuba, under the Belgian National Scientific Research Fund's sponsorship, the professor's 40-year dream.

Having radiographed every inch of its spheric cabin walls and tried its floats under high pressure to avoid any possible accident, the fall professor, likes to compare, as for a train crossing a bridge which has just been approved for a three or four times heavier load. "No one is afraid of crossing the bridge," he said.—Associated Press.

Dispute Over New British Air Liner

London, Sept. 24.—Sir Roy Dobson, Managing Director of the aircraft firm of A. V. Roe and Company, today saw the Minister of Supply, Mr. John Wilmot, to follow up his declared intention of pressing for "the most searching enquiry" into the reported unfavourable attitude taken by the British Overseas Airways Corporation towards his company's air liner Tudor I for trans-Atlantic traffic.

Sir Roy Dobson yesterday quoted the BBC for the report that the BOAC had decided that the Tudor I should be scrapped as an airliner and converted into a freighter.

He alleged that certain elements in the BOAC had always preferred American aircraft. He conceded to the Tudor I rival, the Constellation, only that it was faster and had a longer range. On the other hand he drew attention to the fact that it cost about £200,000 against the Tudor's £140,000.

"I am convinced that the Minister is very serious about this and that he is going to take some action quickly. The Tudor I could be operated on any major trunk route in the world and they could go in right now."

The BOAC he revealed, originally ordered a fleet of 10 Tudors. Later they requested about 200 modifications, followed by a further 53.

Sir Roy commented that most of the modifications were "quite unnecessary."

It would be impossible, he said, to convert the liner to a freighter as the BOAC were reported to have demanded.—Reuter.

The policy was "short-sighted and wholly mistaken" from the point of view of American long-term interest, he said. It was subsidising the policy which led to the depression of 1931.

Mr. Amery, who was addressing the Institute of Export, declared that all that stood between Britain and near-starvation and unemployment were "hand to mouth selling" of the gold reserve and "scorifying" purchases of dollars from the Bretton Woods Monetary Fund. Unless she could find a way out, Britain would fall to the level of a second rate economic power "with a population reduced by mass emigration and misery"—Reuter.

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7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

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IN TECHNICOLOR

SHOWING
TO-DAY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

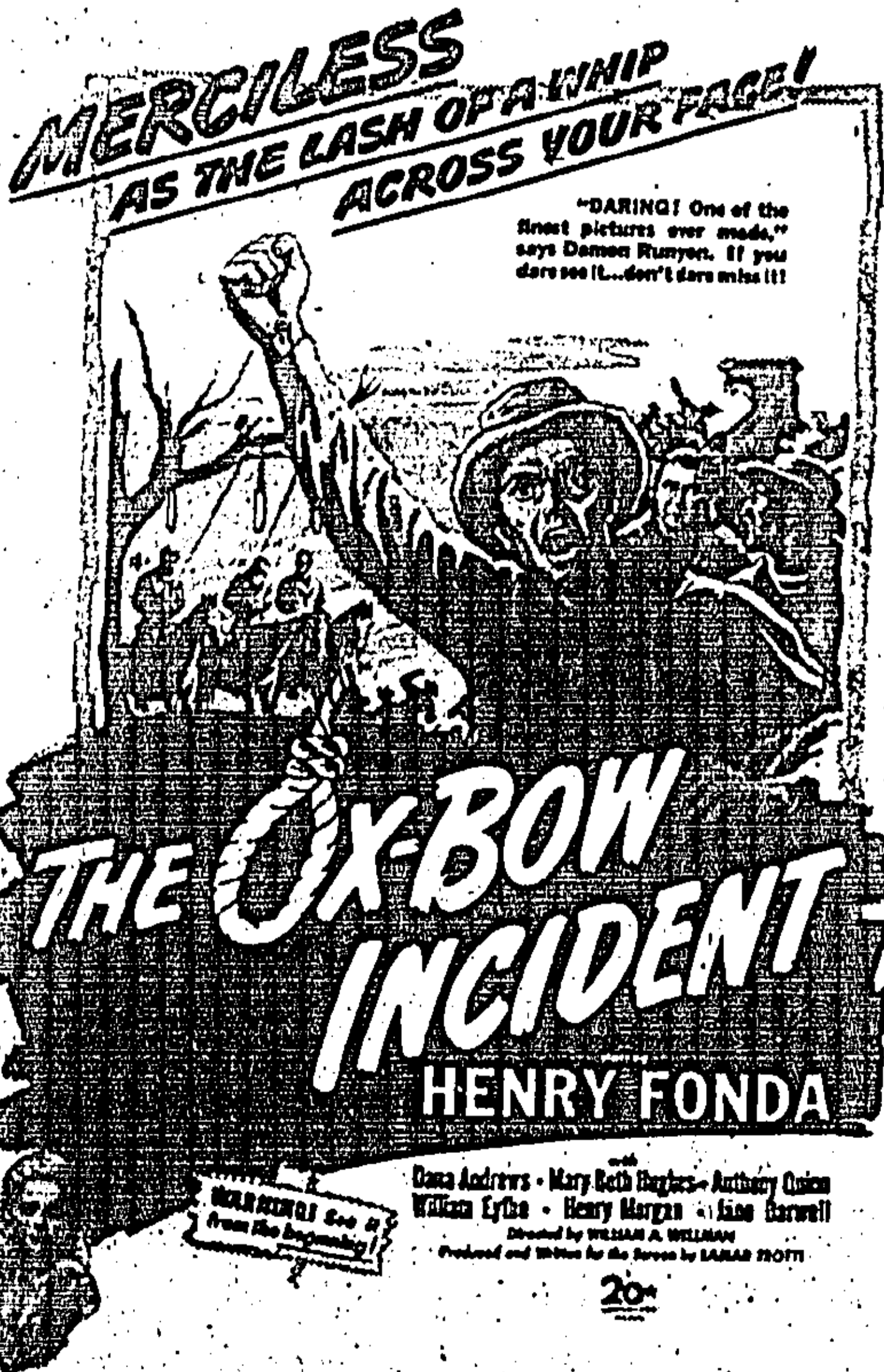


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KICK OFF: SELECTING NATIONAL BATHING
BEAUTY.

Don AMECHE Joan BENNETT

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A 20th Century-Fox Picture.



DOLLARS WITH STRINGS

(Copyright in All Countries)

Here they know the real Philip

from MILTON SHULMAN

HOPEMAN, MORAYSHIRE.
RAIN-SWEPT misty Scottish village perched on rocky cliffs that are continually battered by the North Sea; a village of fisher-folk who spend their lives in a never-ending battle with the never-ending gales; a grim, primitive place with no artificiality and no luxury. That is Hopeman—the place where Philip Mountbatten spent four of the most impressionable years of his life.

Philip arrived in Hopeman in the autumn of 1934, and became one of the first pupils at Gordonstoun, a public school that had just been established here. The founder was Mr Kurt Hahn, who had been banished from Germany after a bitter quarrel with Hitler.

MR Hahn is a tall, intense man, 61 years old now, with a massive forehead and piercing blue eyes. Philip Mountbatten had been sent to Mr Hahn's school at Salcm in Germany after leaving his prep school at Cheam, Surrey, in 1933. It was intended he would spend a year there before returning to England to start his public school education. Philip's sister, Theodora, was married to the son of Prince Max of Baden who was at that time attempting to defend the school against the corrupting influences of Nazi doctrine.

In the summer of 1934 Philip was abruptly removed from Baden. In September of the same year he was enrolled at Gordonstoun.

The reason for Philip's removal from Baden was the fact that he could not control his mirth whenever he saw the Nazi salute. Although he was cautioned about it

he continued to double up with laughter at the sight of an upraised Nazi arm.

"We thought it better for him, and also for us if he returned to England right away," his sister told Mr Hahn when she brought him to Gordonstoun.

In his new environment Philip was rapidly absorbed into the community life both of the school and of the local villages. For Mr Hahn believes that his boys must become members of the community around the school as well as of school community.

THUS the boys at Gordonstoun are enrolled as constables in the National Coastguard Service and as part of the National Fire Service organisation.

Philip was always playing about the village harbours, sailing and talking with the local fishermen. So successful a seaman did he become that his tutor, Commander John Lewty, now deputy head of the Coastguard Service in Britain, was able to write of him in his report:

"He is one of the most efficient members of the Seamanship Guild at Gordonstoun, and he can be trusted to take charge of a cutter under oars and sails."

"He has taken part in two of the school's sea expeditions, the first to Norway and the second cruising off the West Coast of Scotland. During these cruises he proved himself to be a cheerful shipmate, and very conscientious in carrying out both major and minor duties. He is thoroughly trustworthy and not afraid of dirty and arduous work."

Philip's leadership qualities were proved when he was made captain of the school cricket and hockey teams, and in his last term when he was chosen as head of the school.

This is not to say that Philip is a driving, forceful personality. He is far from it. At school he was an easy-going, laughter-loving boy, who

at times was the despair of his more serious-minded tutors.

This inability to concentrate his energies on something which did not absorb him is reflected in the school's report to the Navy. "Prince Philip is a born leader," it reads, "but he will need the exacting demands of a great service to do justice to himself. His best is outstanding, his second best is not good enough."

Academically then Philip was only average. Linguistically he understands and can speak German. He knows some Greek and his French is just fair. Only his English is perfect.

At school he was high-spirited and in his games would at times give way to intolerance and impatience. He got into a fair number of scrapes through his recklessness and wildness, but as his headmaster points out, "he was often naughty, never nasty."

What annoyed Philip most was what may be described as "Royalty nonsense." He was often pestered at games and theatres for his autograph. This he found ridiculous, and on one occasion a bewildered autograph hunter found Philip had signed himself in his book as "the Earl of Baldwin."

AMONG the fishermen, the shopkeepers, the boat builders of Hopeman—Philip Mountbatten was received and accepted as a quick-witted, lively, likable lad.

Take Alexander Findlay, for example, who has been building boats in Hopeman for over 25 years. "He was a good lad, was Philip," said Mr Findlay, "and very eager about boat-building. He was easy to get along with and very good natured. The people of Hopeman think he's just the man for his new job."

Or take Daniel Main, senior, who has been a fisherman for most of his 74 years.

"He was one of the best," says Mr Main. "And he would take on every job that we gave any of the other boys. I remember one day some visitors asked me if they could see Prince Philip of Greece. 'See that boy underneath that boat scraping seaweed and barnacles off the bottom,' I said, 'that's Prince Philip.'"

Or Daniel Main, junior, who taught Philip rowing, sailing and ropework in Hopeman harbour.

"He was far above the average in seamanship," says the younger Mr Main, "and took his share along with all the others in every job aboard. He always hated the limelight, and to avoid publicity he often sailed with me under the name of John Philip, so that he could avoid you reporter chaps."

THERE you have Hopeman speaking about Philip Mountbatten. The place is full of stories of his school-days. Of the time when the barber in Elgin, clippers in hand, chased Philip and some other lads down the High-street because they had made squeaking noises by rubbing their fingers along his shop window.

Of the time he delayed a Greek Royal Family reception for over half an hour while he went off to get a chocolate bun from a local baker...

Of the time he left his biology class through the window, went for a swim, and returned to find his teacher had never even known he had been gone.

If Philip's future activities endear him as much to the people of Britain as his childhood endeared him to the folk of Elgin, Hopeman and Lossiemouth, posterity will agree with them that he was "the right man for the job."

CONAN DOYLE WAS FOOLING

A University of Georgia professor claims to have solved the greatest Sherlock Holmes mystery of all.

Pope Hill, Sr., a slim, graying associate professor of mathematics who has studied the Holmes stories for 17 years, said the literary world for 60 years has been the victim of a hoax perpetrated by the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of the master detective of Baker Street.

Scholars have known for years that Dr Watson's accounts of the great deducer's cases are shot through with mistakes—wrong dates, times and places; impossible situations. They give varying reasons, but most of them lay the mistakes to carelessness by the author.

But Hill believes the truth will be disclosed when a document left by Doyle is opened in England soon.

"The solution," Hill said, "is very simple. The errors are intentional."

ERRORS DELIBERATE

"He was creating a character with accurate powers of observation, who decried the lack of observation in others. To prove his point that people do not observe, he put simple and obvious errors by wholesale into the stories."

"Conan Doyle tried to fool the world and he succeeded beyond his expectations. No wonder he put this statement into the mouth of Holmes:

"Nothing is so deceptive as an obvious fact."

He rejects the "careless" theory of Christopher Morley and others with an example. Only five times in the 750,000-word saga is the colour of Holmes' eyes given, and 20 years intervene between the first time and the last, he said. "Yet every time their colour is given as gray."

DATES SCRAMBLED

On the other hand, in "The Sign of the Four," the date is given as early July in one place, as September in another, and as "a spring evening" in a third.

"Doyle was a doctor. Yet he gives Holmes the symptoms of a morphine addict and calls him a cocaine user. He knew American money, yet he referred to an American 'gold dollar.'"

The idea of the Holmes deception, Hill said, probably came from Edgar Allan Poe's story, "The Purloined Letter." In that case, Parisian police searched an apartment inch by inch for an important letter, and failed to find it because it was right before their eyes.

DOCUMENTS UNCOVERED

His long years of study led Hill to the conviction that somewhere, somehow, Doyle must have written a secret document to explain the "substructure worked out with so much time and thought." Putting himself in the author's place, Hill became certain that such a document had been written, and then hidden until some future date.

Recently a new find of Doyle's papers was revealed, a cache including a play, left in Doyle's town bank vault. Among the papers was one called "some personalia about Mr Sherlock Holmes." The manuscripts have been turned over by the Doyle family to the author's biographer, John Dickson Carr, mystery writer.

Hill said Adrian Conan Doyle speaks of the "personalia" as "a unique document that will explode the old myths about Conan Doyle and his Sherlock Holmes." Doyle has been quoted as "tired of misrepresentation about my father," Hill says that means the family is tired of seeing the author accused of carelessness for mistakes he made deliberately to prove that people do not observe.—United Press.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

DURING a recent sale of Government left-overs, what were painstakingly described as "25 amphibious ducks" brought £150 apiece.

Since hearing of this, and in one mad scramble to be "in the money," all backyard ducks for 50 miles round have started to take swimming lessons. Peer over almost any fence and you can see them trying to master the breast-stroke and the crawl, those in the elementary stages wearing water-wings. Said one elderly Khaki Campbell I interviewed yesterday, as he splashed round and round in a wanstub: "Why didn't somebody tell us ducks about this amphibious business before? All the folks seem to think about in these parts is eggs, eggs, eggs."

Yahoo! Dirty rotters!

A WAVE of depression engulfs us in a sticky mess of sentiment when we hear

that the Shaftesbury Food-Control Committee have refused a licence to Claysmore School tuck-shop. "What is to happen to the Billy Bunters of tomorrow, where are the cream horns, the jam, puffs, the ginger pop, the strawberry messes and that sense of fulness afterwards?" Past! Smith Minr, you little stinker, hand over those B.U.s or I'll twist your arm behind the quad," tried the bully of the Remove. "And if you sneak to the Food Committee I won't share my cooking fat filletment."

Big business

I HATE having to talk to my stockbroker in telephone boxes," a small City shark told us. "Why?" we asked. "Are you worried that there will be a leakage of information?" "No," he said, "but it gets so stuffy in there, we both have to come out for a breath of fresh air every half hour."

Two for me, one for you

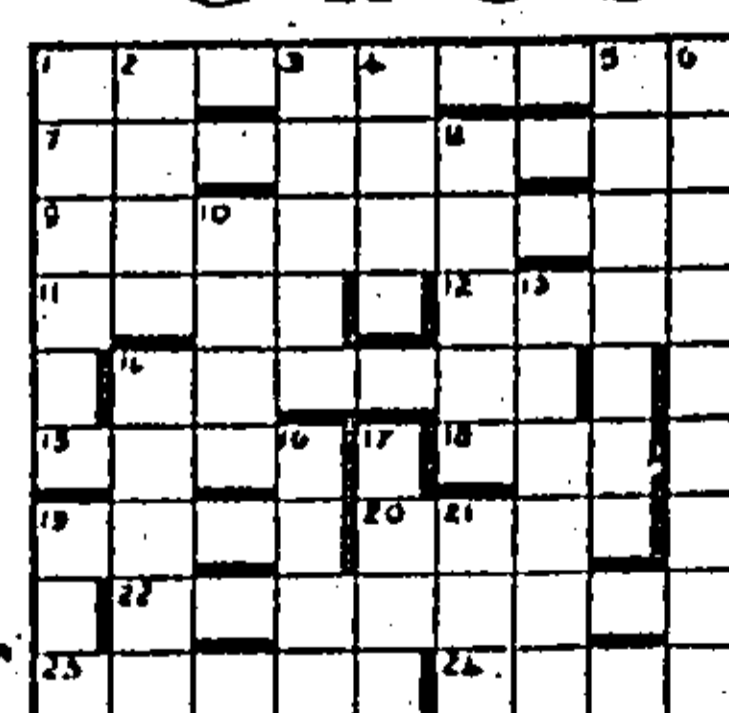
AN hotel company blushing admits that, instead of distributing the money to its staff as it used to do it now pockets the 10 per cent, added to every visitor's bill, and which was supposed to take the place of tips. I said: was supposed to take the place of tips.

Commenting on this, Mr Ernest Slyboots, the eminent business consultant, said: "It would have been more useful of course, if instead they had added 30 percent. They could then have kept one-third for themselves, handed another third to the staff, and returned the remaining 10 percent to the visitor as a cash discount. Everyone then would have been happy especially the visitor who loves getting something for nothing."

Voice of the West

I KE a violet blowing on the mid-den we found this announcement in the radio programme: "8.15 Mouschôle Male Voice Choir." Squenki squenki!

CROSSWORD



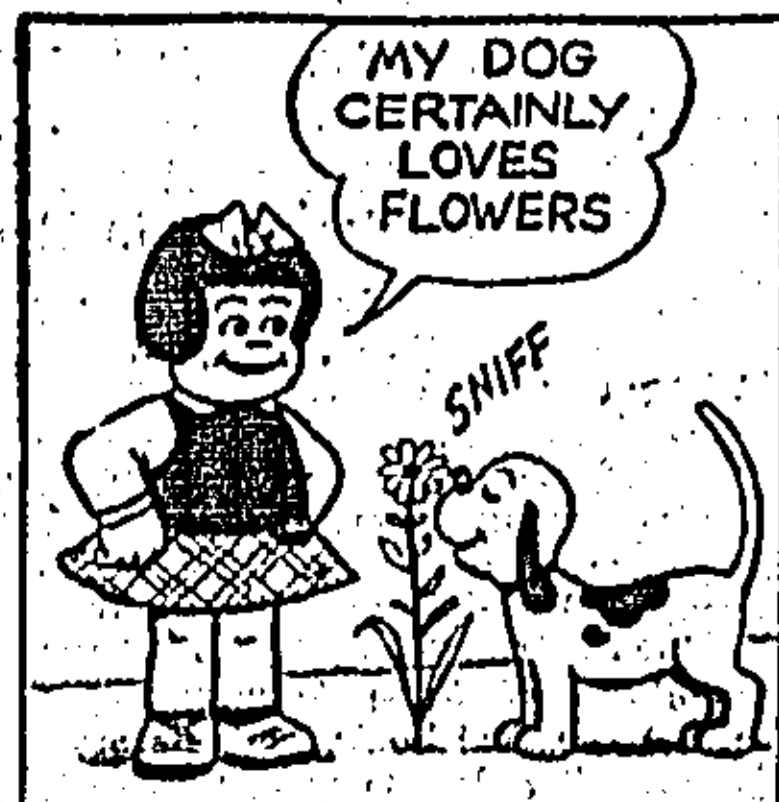
20. suspend. (4)
21. ex. crine may be made to spray. (8)
22. Law-maker, on a glacier of north. (11)
23. Crumbly and tender. (4)
- Down
1. Promote. (8)
2. Upset the flu. (4)
3. For a sure it's quite natural. (11)
4. It's very irritating. (4)
5. Sly. (7)
6. His stable (anagram). (10)
7. Sounds a though id was down here. (15)
8. Nothing to rank equal to fruit. (10)
9. Sort of lock-up shop. (10)
10. Beasts in Moscow. (4)
11. Part of the jockey's equipment. (4)
12. Direction that music be repeated. (4)
13. Fancy finding her in a tannery. (13)

- Across
1. How steep it is. (10)
2. It shows the eye is hurt. (10)
3. Capable of producing the desired result. (10)
4. Makes cowards of us all. (4)
5. The terminus of a well-known Spanish title. (4)
6. Every time it's very sort inside. (10)
7. For coxing or wearing? (4)
8. Woodruff did it to some effect. (10)
9. A this is where you reside. (4)

14. solution of yesterday's puzzle. Across: 1. Gradual. 2. Reservoir. 3. Avenue. 4. Sherlock Holmes. 5. Prim. 6. Wain. 7. How. 8. Hairs. 9. Glass. 10. Quire. 11. Only. 12. Advent. 13. Doves. 14. Graying. 15. Reversion. 16. Bent. 17. Clog. 18. Pic. 19. O. 20. Tippet. 21. Cries. 22. West. 23. Fall.

NANCY Portable Petunia

By Ernie Bushmiller



When You Feel Tired
and Restless
Ask For
**ELLIOTTS
TONIC**
On Sale at All Dispensaries

Bao Dai Offer Accepted

Paris, Sept. 24.—Representatives of all Cochinchina political parties today unanimously accepted the offer of Bao Dai, the former Emperor of Annam, to mediate between the French Government and the Viet Nam people, the French News Agency reported from Saigon.

The action was taken at a conference of the All Cochinchina Party, presided over by Dr. Nguyen Van Huach, Premier of Cochinchina.—Reuter.

SOVIETS ON PERSIA OIL PACT DELAY

Moscow, Sept. 24.—The newspaper Izvestia today blamed "outside influence" for the Persian Government's failure to present to the Majlis (Parliament) for ratification the oil agreement made with Russia in April last year for the formation of a joint company to exploit the north Persia oilfields.

The article referred to the "campaign in Persia against the fulfilment of the agreement," and continued: "Of late, one of the foreign diplomats in Tehran has openly joined the campaign, hiding behind hypocritical phraseology about the national interests of the Persian people, while in reality being concerned with the strengthening of the position of his country's imperialistic circles in Persia."

"The Persian public," the article added, "has already given due appraisal to this foreign diplomat's concern for their national interests. It is to be expected that the ruling circles of Persia will also refuse to follow the advice from outside directed towards the rupture of the Soviet-Persian agreement."

Recalling that by its terms, the Russo-Persian oil agreement was to be presented to the Persian Parliament for ratification within seven months, the Izvestia article declared that the Persian Government intended to renounce the agreement.

The Shah of Persia was reliably reported at the beginning of this week to have urged the Presidential Board of the Majlis to speed up proceedings to enable the Prime Minister, Ghuannas, to present a bill authorising the formation of a joint Soviet-Persian oil company.—Reuter.

Filipinos Told Of Stand Taken

Los Angeles, Sept. 24.—Mr. Vicente Villamin, Filipino lawyer and economist in America, today called upon his countrymen to "know by heart" that the Philippines belongs to the United Nations has "taken its stand" with the United States in battling "police states" such as Russia and satellites.

"That stand carries with it grave obligations, including the gravest one of going to war," he said. "Let the Filipino people know this and ponder on it seriously. They are the ones that will do the fighting, dying and suffering."

Mr. Villamin said if war comes, and it is not improbable, the Philippines will be in that war under two motivations: firstly, by "its own volition" through her delegates on the United Nations; and secondly, by her "inevitable involvement" through the presence on her territory of American military forces by virtue of the treaty under which she tacitly gave up international neutrality.—United Press.

MPs GOING TO MOSCOW

London, Sept. 24.—Eight Leftwing Labour members of Parliament announced tonight that they will leave tomorrow on a self-assigned friendship tour of Moscow and other Eastern European capitals.

Mr. Kenneth Zillman, one of the group, said they would fly Prague tomorrow, proceed on October 1 to Belgrade, October 7 to Moscow, October 15 to Warsaw and back to London for the reopening of Parliament on October 21.

"We are going in wholly unofficial, and self-constituted members composed of socialist planners, trade unionists and co-operatives," he said.—United Press.

PENSIONS FOR SOVIET MINERS

London, Sept. 24.—Soviet miners at 50 years of age will be granted old age pensions provided they have twenty or more years of experience in coal-mining and pit-construction, a Soviet Union decree announced today, according to Moscow Radio.

"The life-long pension will amount to half the pay earned at the time the pension is granted," the radio said.

A bonus system for the number of years of service is also to be introduced, and the decree grants considerable advantages and privileges for miners during temporary incapacity.—Reuter.

ITALIAN LEFTISTS DEMAND FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

Rome, Sept. 24.—The Leftists demanded again today the formation of a new Italian government, including Communists, and proposed further postponement of the scheduled Assembly debate and vote of confidence.

FRENCH VIEW ON RUHR COAL MINES

London, Sept. 24.—The French views on the provisional agreement for the future of the Ruhr mines, reached at the recent Anglo-American Conference on Ruhr coal production in Washington, were submitted today, in the form of a letter from M. Massigli, the French Ambassador in London, to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, it was learned from an authoritative source.

The French statement was a commentary on the report of the Anglo-American Conference which planned to set up an Anglo-American Control Group to supervise production and to hand over responsibility for the actual management of the mines to Germans.

The French statement did not, it was understood, withdraw the objections raised on a number of previous occasions by the French Government to the British plan to turn over management to the Germans.

On this main issue France reserved its position besides offering a number of criticisms of the detail and besides expressing particular concern over the future of those mines which are French-owned.

The Netherlands Government sent Britain a note on the future of the Ruhr earlier this month which is still being studied in the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

ASYLUM FOR EXODUS JEWS

London, Sept. 25.—Technical discussions have been held recently between the British and French authorities on arrangements by which the French Government will provide asylum for all the 4,350 Jews from the illegal immigrant ship Exodus 1947 who wish to avail themselves of it.

Detailed arrangements for the transport of such Jews as accepted the offer have been worked out with the French Government, while the screening of immigrants is going on at two camps near Lubbeck.

The French Government has agreed in principle to keep its offer open in reply to the urgent British request made shortly before the Jews on board the three British transports which took them back to France from Haifa reached Hamburg earlier this month.

The only French stipulation in agreeing to keep the offer open after the immigrants reached Germany was that none of them should be forced to go to France.

Earlier, the possibility of landing in France had been rejected by all but a very small minority of the Jews when the three ships were lying off Port de Bouc, on the south coast of France.—Reuter.

JEW-BAITERS BANNED

London, Sept. 24.—The British government, fearing a "very nasty situation" might develop from anti-Semitism, has ordered a police campaign against orators who denounced Jews, a government source said on Wednesday.

The informant said that under the present government policy, street speakers who supported Fascist ideologies but did not denounce Jews would not be molested.

The government source said Home Secretary Chuter Ede had instructed police to take "fairly full notes" of anti-Semitic street corner speeches and turn the notes over to Scotland Yard's Legal Division. He added that the government would prosecute such speakers on charges of inciting to violence, whenever a case can be made out.

The informant said the objective of the order was the "protection of the Jewish community and the prevention of disorder."—Associated Press.

Restoring Loot

Washington, Sept. 25.—An Allied Big Three Commission has agreed to make prompt distribution of part of a \$300,000,000 gold store seized during the war from the Germans as a means of helping meet the financial need of European countries. Under-Secretary of State Robert Lovett said on Wednesday that representatives of the United States, Britain and France, forming a "gold-pool" commission, agreed to restore the gold to these countries from which it was looted by the Nazis.—Associated Press.

Labour troubles spread as the Communists and Left Wing Socialists continued consultations with other parties in an effort to line up a solid anti-Government bloc for a parliamentary showdown. The Communists said the debate probably would not open before next Tuesday.

Their willingness to have another delay after the first postponement from yesterday until Friday is viewed as indicating deep concern over the opposition of other Leftist groups to an open alignment with them.

Several thousand textile plant technicians today began a national general strike, demanding recognition for administrative employees. Their walk-out did not affect the bulk of 400,000 workers employed in the textile mills, but an extended strike would gradually cripple production.

Two-Day Bank Strike
Negotiations for a contract with the Metal Workers' Union progressed badly, and the Union said conferences with industry would be broken off if management concessions were not made today.

A two-day bank strike was called in Tuscany province in sympathy with the 30-day walk-out of agricultural bank workers without sanction of the National Bank Employees' Federation.

Farmers continued their strike in the provinces, and Leftists bitterly denounced the police for evicting squatters who moved into private land.

The police announced that they would oppose all workers' efforts to "occupy" cultivated land, but made no complaints about taken occupation of unused land. None of the squatters who planted signs on uncultivated tracts have tried to begin working there as they had announced.

Despite the government defeat on the constitutional amendment last night, the extreme Left appears to be having difficulty in obtaining support for a coalition against Premier Alcide de Gasperi.

Republicans Back Out
The Republicans, who first said they would join the Communists, said today that they could act "independently" on the vote of confidence.

The Right Wing Socialists Giuseppe Sragat also held out, leaving the Communists backed only by Pietro Nenni's Left Wing Socialists and the Little Actionist Party. Nenni's party organ said today that an effective struggle against inflation or internal problems was not possible "without or against the extreme Left, without or against the workers, without or against the Communist Party."

The party paper demanded a "new government" but warned: "If it rises on the basis of preventive exclusions, it will find itself facing the same difficulties as the present one. The Left can raise the country from the status of tension and from the crisis which preceded the present events and could tomorrow meet the verdict of the country with certainty of success."—United Press.

More Talks With De Valera

London, Sept. 24.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, has summoned a special meeting of the Cabinet at 10, Downing Street, tomorrow to have a further trade conference with the Eirean Prime Minister, Mr. Eamon de Valera, it was learned here today.

Mr. De Valera will arrive in London by air on his way back from the 10-nation Marshall plan talks in Paris.

He will be accompanied by members of his Ministry who took part in the Anglo-Eire trade talks in London last Friday, when it was agreed that Mr. De Valera's return from Paris to Dublin via London would provide a good opportunity for carrying the talks further.

Since Mr. De Valera left for Paris, the group of his Government experts and officials of the British Government have been continuing the trade talks which, according to authoritative quarters, are making good progress.—Reuter.

Polio Outbreak Kills 100

Berlin, Sept. 24.—Berlin's raging polio epidemic struck at the American colony for the first time today, claiming the life of First Sergeant Max J. Messmore, 30, of North Manchester, Indiana.

Messmore, a Bronze Star veteran of the Pacific War, died this morning in hospital, three days after riding in a local horse show.

Meanwhile, 38 new cases were reported to the City Health Office today, bringing the total to 1,178. The official toll shows 100 dead.

American polio specialists in Berlin utilized their equipment in a vain effort to save Messmore. The seven-year-old son and one-month-old daughter are among several other suspicious cases under observation at the hospital.—United Press.



Australian Policy On Indonesia Assailed

Canberra, Sept. 24.—Mr. Robert Menzies, the Australian Opposition leader, bitterly attacked the Commonwealth Government in the Canberra House of Representatives today for referring the Indonesian dispute to the United Nations Council, saying that it was a domestic affair.

Australian action might rebound in the future, he declared, if some ingenious theorist could refer to the "White Australia" policy or to her treatment of New Guinea natives, ignoring the fact that these were domestic affairs "like the Indonesian case."

Mr. Menzies was speaking during a foreign affairs debate, and he charged the Australian Government with yielding to a Communist policy in Indonesia, adding: "That policy is to drive the white man from Southeast Asia, in fact from the whole of the Pacific. If it is followed Australia is going to be a very lonely nation."

Australia announced that she was directing the Security Council's attention to the situation in Indonesia under Article 39 of the Charter on July 20.

In the House of Representatives earlier, Mr. Joseph Chifley, the Prime Minister, announced the appointment of Mr. Justice Kirby, of the Australian Commonwealth Arbitration Court, as Australia's representative on the three-nation Nations Security Council to help "make the peace" between the Dutch and the Republicans in Indonesia.

Lasting Settlement
Mr. Chifley said that he hoped the Committee would meet in Singapore soon, as the observance of the Security Council's "cease fire" order could not be maintained indefinitely without negotiations for a lasting settlement.

Representatives from Belgium and the United States will join the Australian judge on the Committee. Reuter reported from Batavia that the six-nation Consular Commission investigating the observance of the "cease fire" order on behalf of the United Nations decided to fly to

Jogjakarta, the Republican capital, on Friday, to spend one day hearing the "views of the Republican Government on certain aspects of the survey."

The representatives of Britain, the United States, France, China, Belgium and Australia on the Commission will travel in Royal Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force Dakotas.

Closing Bases To Dutch
Reuter's Melbourne correspondent reported that the Australian Trades Union Council Executive was demanding today that the Federal Government close all Dutch bases in Australia and prohibit Dutch troops from doing the work usually performed by Australian civilians.

They said that Dutch troops were loading vehicles and steel barges into a vessel at Geelong, which dockside employees had refused to handle under their ban on Dutch goods which could be used for war purposes in Indonesia.

Nadjmoeddin Daeng Malewa, former Prime Minister of the State of East Indonesia, who was relieved of his post last week in a purge of officials accused of corruption, arrived in Batavia by air from Holland today. He said that he was returning to East Indonesia as soon as possible.

The ex-Premier recently flew to the United States to give evidence to the United Nations Security Council on the dispute between the Dutch and the Indonesian Republicans, but was not admitted to the Council.—Reuter.

Sjahrir In London
London, Sept. 24.—Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, former Indonesian Premier, in London as the guest of the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, said tonight that the purpose of his visit was to study the new political set-up between Britain and the new Dominion of India and "see some old friends."

Dr. Sjahrir, whose visit here is causing some speculation, denied that there were to be any behind-the-scenes talks, and rejected the rumour that the Dutch might send representatives to Britain to meet him privately.

Asked about a report from The Hague that the Dutch Government planned to form a central organisation in Indonesia in connection with the proposal for a limited revision of the Dutch constitution, Dr. Sjahrir said: "Until I have seen the full text of those proposals, I do not propose to comment on them."

The fact that fighting has stopped in Indonesia and that now the prospects of a settlement seem much brighter than before simply means that my mission is drawing to a close," Dr. Sjahrir said.

He hoped that the Commission appointed by the Security Council will be given full facilities to go immediately into the whole situation and reach a solution which would be acceptable to the Indonesian peoples," he added.

Dr. Sjahrir has received many letters of good wishes from former friends in this country. When he returns to India in the near future, he will stay with the Premier of India, Pandit Nehru. He is subsequently returning to Indonesia to make a full report of his mission abroad to the Indonesian President, Dr. I. R. Soekarno.—Reuter.

ULTIMATUMS RESENTED
(Continued from Page 1)
On the same day, the Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington delivered a note to Mr. Lovett, which contained ten charges of misconduct by American troops.

These charges included "indecent attacks" against Yugoslav populace, property and citizens; demolition of hospitals, rioting, plundering and permitting Italian troops into the boundary area.

Mr. Lovett rejected all the allegations as unworthy of comment, and in a point-to-point reply made by Major-General T. S. Atcy, Commanding American and British forces in Trieste, they were rejected one by one as "preposterous and false."—Reuter.

To Admit Pakistan To U. Nations

Lake Success, Sept. 24.—Pakistan, which is expected to take her place among the United Nations next week, will be inducted in a simple and dignified ceremony in the General Assembly building at Flushing Meadows.

This is how it will be done. The General Assembly will first take a vote admitting Pakistan, and the Secretary-General, Dr. Trygve Lie, will then communicate the result of the vote to Sir Zarfullah Khan, leader of the Pakistan delegation.

Sir Zarfullah Khan will then be invited either to the office of the President or the Assembly, or to the Steering Committee meeting.

Under the glare of floodlights and accompanied by the clicking and whirring of cameras, Sir Zarfullah will formally sign "the document of admission," which binds United Nations members to observe the Charter and accept the obligations of the United Nations.

When the Assembly meets in a plenary session, the President, Senator Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil) will invite Sir Zarfullah to take a seat immediately below the President's dais and just behind the Speaker's rostrum.

A short address of welcome from the President will be followed by speeches from any representative who feels he would particularly like to sponsor and welcome a new member.

In this case, it is expected that Britain and India will make speeches of welcome.

Voices Of Pakistan
The voice of Pakistan will be heard for the first time in the Assembly when Sir Zarfullah mounts the Speaker's rostrum to thank the Assembly for the induction.

He and the members of the delegation will then be conducted ceremoniously to their allotted seats in the Assembly hall.

It is very probable that when Sir Zarfullah has taken his seat, various chief delegates will come to his table and shake hands and express congratulations.

While this is going on, a small guard of honour of United Nations Security officers in their blue uniforms will hoist the flag of Pakistan to join those of other nations represented in the world organisation.—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. Euclid's geometry. 2. Oslo. It was formerly called Christiania. 3. Leonardo da Vinci. 4. Kiluan, on Mount Mauna Loa, in the Hawaiian National Park. 5. From right to left. 6. Wellington.

OUTWARD MAILS

Christmas Parcel Mail
The Christmas Parcel Mail for Great Britain will close at the General Post Office, at noon on September 30, 1947 and at Kowloon General Post Office at 12.30 a.m. on September 30, 1947. This mail is expected to arrive at United Kingdom early December. "Under otherwise" stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. Mail closes 10 a.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day. Macao, Tainan, and Shekki (Sea) 1 p.m. Canton (Train) 2 p.m. Swatow, Bangkok & Saigon (Sea) 1 p.m. Srinagar, Ceylon, India and East Africa (Sea) 3 p.m. Japan (ordinary letters & cards only) (Sea) 3 p.m. Macao, Tainan, and Shekki & Kongmoon (Sea) 4 p.m. Canton (Sea) 6 p.m. Bangkok, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m. Saigon only (Air) 3.30 p.m. Swatow, Fochow and Tainan (Air) 3.30 p.m. Canton and Shanghai (Air) 3.30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 945 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m. and 6.30 to 7 p.m. and also on 942 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 10 p.m.
12.30.—"If I had a Million Dollars" A Swiss Programme arranged by Philip Burn, 7, B.B.C. Transcription Service; 1.15.—"The Spenser who Wrote Like a Man." Collin Brooks talks about Emily Bronte, extracts from "Wuthering Heights," 2.00.—"Variety Orchestra; 10.45.—Military Band (transmission records); 11.00.—The News; 11.10.—Home News From Britain; 11.20.—Home News From Britain; 11.30.—Home News From Britain; 11.40.—Home News From Britain; 11.50.—Home News From Britain; 12.00.—Home News From Britain; 12.10.—Home News From Britain; 12.20.—Home News From Britain; 12.30.—Home News From Britain; 12.40.—Home News From Britain; 12.50.—Home News From Britain; 1.00.—Home News From Britain; 1.10.—Home News From Britain; 1.20.—Home News From Britain; 1.30.—Home News From Britain; 1.40.—Home News From Britain; 1.50.—Home News From Britain; 2.00.—Home News From Britain; 2.10.—Home News From Britain; 2.20.—Home News From Britain; 2.30.—Home News From Britain; 2.40.—Home News From Britain; 2.50.—Home News From Britain; 3.00.—Home News From Britain; 3.10.—Home News From Britain; 3.20.—Home News From Britain; 3.30.—Home News From Britain; 3.40.—Home News From Britain; 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